CHRYBANEURA HARRISONI, A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES FROM CENTRAL AMERICA

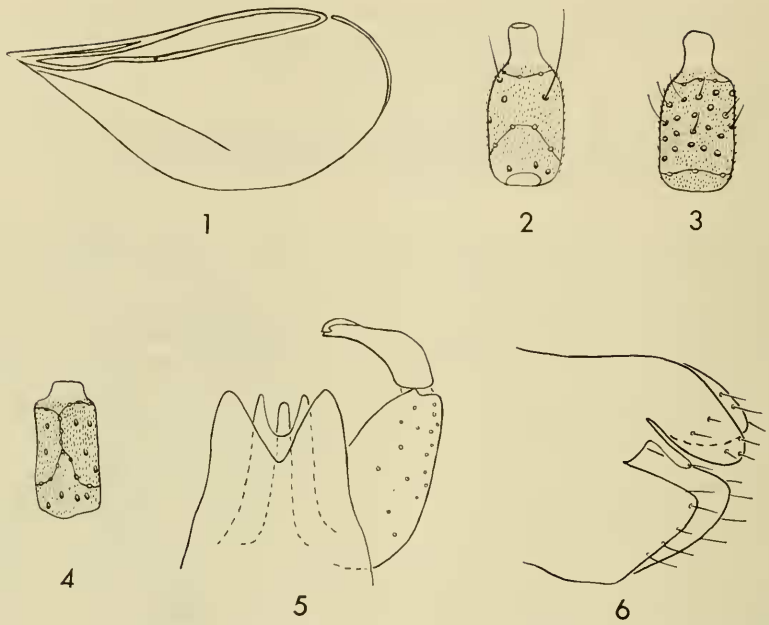
(DIPTERA: CECIDOMYIIDAE)

RAYMOND J. GAGNÉ, *Systematic Entomology Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20560*

Specimens of this cecidomyiid were found among empty spider egg cases in Costa Rica and Panama by Dr. James O. Harrison of Mercer University, Macon, Georgia. The midges do not appear to be parasites of the spider eggs. The midges represent a new genus which belongs to the tribe Brachyneurini of the supertribe Oligotrophidi and resembles closely the genus *Brachyneura* Rondani in the form of the male and female genitalia and in the wing venation. The antennae, however, differ greatly from those of *Brachyneura* and resemble more closely those of typical Oligotrophidi. In *Chrybaneura*, the antennal flagellomeres have two longitudinal circumfila, many closely set setae ventrally and a few dorsally, and no scales; in *Brachyneura*, the flagellomeres have several very fine, wavy, longitudinal circumfila, do not possess setae, and have many long, narrow scales arranged in longitudinal rows.

Chrybaneura, n. gen.

Head with compound eyes broadly joined on vertex. Frontoclypeus and area behind eyes densely covered with scales. Antenna: scape short, narrowest at base; pedicel globular, as long as scape, both segments together subequal in length to first flagellomere; 10 flagellomeres, each with a long cylindrical node densely covered with minute setulae and a short, naked distal neck, the latter less than ¼ length of node, and shorter in the female; setae sparse dorsally, numerous and closely set ventrally; each node encircled by 2 transverse circumfila connected by 2 longitudinal strands. Palpus 3-segmented, each segment progressively longer than the preceding, cylindrical, longer than wide, tapering at ends, covered with scales, 4–5 setae present near apex of third segment, setae sparse elsewhere. Thorax: 2 dorsocentral rows of scales and setae on the mesoscutum, very wide at anterolateral angles, narrowing posteriorly, ending slightly anterior to the scutellum; 2 lateral scutal rows of setae beginning behind prescutal suture and ending above the wing bases; setae present on disc of scutellum and on anepimeron. Wing (fig. 1): costa interrupted at juncture with R_5 proximal to wing apex; R_1 short, less than ½ wing length; R_5 arched forward approximately ⅓ distance from base, a sensorium present distal to arch; Cu simple, not extending to edge of wing; entire wing covered with scales which are denser on veins than on membrane. Legs: 5 tarsomeres, first shorter than second; covered with scales; tarsal claws strongly curved, with well-developed teeth; empodium and pulvilli short. Male postabdomen: tenth tergum broad, bilobed, the lobes roughly triangular; tenth sternum about as long, but narrower than the tergum, bilobed, the lobes narrow and rounded at apex; basimere short, stout, with many setae;



Figs. 1–6, *Chrybaneura harrisoni*, n. sp.: 1, wing (40X); 2, fifth flagellomere, ♂, dorsal view (225X); 3, same, ventral view (225X); 4, fifth flagellomere, ♀, dorsal view (225X); 5, postabdomen, ♂, dorsal view (225X); 6, postabdomen, ♀, lateral view (250X).

claspettes absent; distimere short, constricted beyond the middle, and toothed at apex. Female genitalia: non-protrusible; 2 dorsolateral cerci present; a long median narrow lamella present below cerci; eighth sternum divided into 2 roughly triangular posteriorly projecting ventrolateral lobes.

Type-species, *Chrybaneura harrisoni* n. sp.

Chrybaneura harrisoni, n. sp.

Antenna: length third male flagellomere (figs. 2–3), 0.06 mm, the stem ¼ length of node; length third female flagellomere (fig. 4), 0.05 mm, the stem ⅛ length of node; 2 transverse circumfila near ends of each flagellomere, arching toward middle to meet the 2 longitudinal connectives. Length of palpal segments I–III (in mm): I, 0.012–0.013; II, 0.019–0.021; III, 0.029–0.032. Chaetotaxy: dorsocentral setae, 23–27; scutal, 12–17; scutellar, 8–10; anepimeral, 7–9. Wing length, 0.53–0.83 mm. Length femur: tibia: tarsus approximately 9:1:1. Percent length of each tarsomere to total length of tarsus, from I to V: I, 14; II, 31; III, 20; IV, 17; V, 18. Male postabdomen (fig. 5) tenth tergum wide, broadly and triangularly emarginate, with several setae along lateral edges; tenth sternum as long as tergum, bilobed with emargination not as deep as that of tergum, and rounded, the resulting lobes narrow, each with a seta at apex; aedeagus narrow, as long as tenth segment; basimere stout, unlobed, with several setae along length; distimere broad at base, narrowing at middle, ending in a sclerotized tooth.

Female postabdomen (fig. 6): cerci 0.07–0.08 mm in length, each with several setae; lower lamella, long, narrow, 0.035 mm in length; triangular lobes of eighth sternum prolonged posteriorly almost as far as cerci.

Immature stages unknown.

Material examined: Holotype (on slide): ♂, Panama: Changuinola, No. 358, VII–15–1965, from old egg shells of parasitized spider eggs [parasitized by Hymenoptera], coll. James O. Harrison, USNM 69510. Paratypes: 10 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, same data as holotype; 4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Costa Rica : Ciudad Quesada, No. 385, VII–15–1966, from spider egg cases, coll. James O. Harrison. All types deposited in U. S. National Museum.

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF DELTOCEPHALINAE FROM PUERTO RICO

(Homoptera: Cicadellidae)

J. Maldonado Capriles, *Department of Biology, Cayey Regional College, University of Puerto Rico, Cayey, Puerto Rico 00633*

A new genus and species of leafhopper from the mountains of Puerto Rico is herein described. All efforts have failed to collect this species by sweeping from the ground or low level vegetation around the light traps in which all specimens have been caught. This seems to be a tree-dwelling species.

I have great pleasure in dedicating this genus to my friend, Dr. James P. Kramer, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for his many contributions to the knowledge of the Cicadellidae.

The types are deposited in the U. S. National Museum and in my collection. In the measurements that follow, 10 micrometer units correspond to 0.075 mm. To establish the systematic position of this new genus I have followed R. Linnavuori's "Revision of the Neotropical Deltocephalinae and some related Subfamilies," Annales Zoologici Societatis Zoologicae Botanicae Fennicae "Vanamo," Vol. 20, No. 1, 1959.

Krameraxus, n. gen.

Cicadellidae, Deltocephalinae, Euscelini. Relatively robust, not flattened body, about 5.9 mm long. Ocelli on anterior margin of crown contiguous to eyes. Episternum concealed. Dorsum without rough circular pits. Face flat, not hairy; frontoclypeus broadening upwards. Gena not visible from above. Crown very slightly longer medianly than next to eyes, nearly flat, smooth, rounded to face at anterior margin. Pronotum inconspicuously finely transversely rugose; narrower than head across eyes. Scutellum smooth, about 1.4 times as broad as long, apical half raised. Forewings well developed, with numerous false veins or broken pigmented lines, small irregular brownish and subcircular or subsquare whitish